

THE WHIG STANDARD.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—MR. CLAY—THE LADIES.

The eighth annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Bourbon county, Kentucky, was held during the last three days of September. The ladies present were quite numerous, and many of them contributed articles for exhibition. Among the domestics that took a premium, was a pair of blankets, the manufacture of Mrs. James Hutchcraft, of Bourbon county, made of the long fine fleece of the Bakewell sheep. They were of uncommon size and thickness, weighing each eleven and a half pounds. Upon one was embroidered, in beautiful letters, the word "Tariff," and upon the other the name of the projector and defender of that measure, "Henry Clay." They were designed as a present to Mr. Clay—a present well worthy the distinguished donee. The lady who made them selected the Hon. G. Davis to present them, who accompanied the presentation with these remarks:

"Here, Mr. Clay, is a pair of blankets, made by Mrs. James Hutchcraft, of Bourbon county, which she requests me to present to you. She has further commissioned me to express the gratification she feels in having the opportunity of making this most appropriate testimony to the great advocate of domestic industry; and I assure you I have no less pleasure in being the medium of tendering to you so handsome a specimen of the handy work and taste of our fair countrywoman."

Mr. Clay rose, and was presented to the donor, and said in substance:

"I thank you, madam, for the honor you have done me, in the presentation, by your friend, the representative from this district, of this fine specimen of household industry. They are beautiful—very beautiful. I will carry them home with me, and present them to my wife, and, whilst they protect us against the inclemency of the winter, I will recall with pleasure the interesting occasion when I became their owner. Will you allow me, madam, to express the peculiar gratification I have experienced in the examination of the numerous excellent and tasteful articles with which you and the other ladies present have enriched this fair. You are in the right course. Dismiss your merchants, and supply your own family; for with such fabrics as have been spread out to our view to-day, we need no merchants but our own fair countrywomen. I trust that this spirit will not only abide with you, but increase, and that your next annual exhibition will afford still more numerous and more excellent specimens of your household industry. Diligence, perseverance, emulation, and competition, will cause progressive improvement in the fruits of your useful industry, as in every other field in which the faculties of man find employment. I hope to live to attend many of your fairs, and to find each one excelling that which may have preceded it."

"This is a proper occasion for declaring the great American maxim, that it is both our interest and our duty to make as much at home as we can, and to buy as little as possible abroad. The family or nation that acts upon this principle will never become bankrupt. Economy and household industry constitute the great and the only sure remedy for hard times with families. That family that practices industry and frugality, and sells more than it buys, will certainly rise to wealth and independence, whilst the one which acts upon opposite principles will surely fall into poverty and decay. As it is with families so it is with nations, for a nation is no more than a large collection of families. To remove the pressure of the times, let every individual buy only what he wants when he has the means to pay for it; when he has not the means, let him buy not at all, and let him make his industry profitable by always selling more than he buys."

"That man or nation is not free and independent that is always in debt, or that lives mainly upon the labor of others. To make ourselves, to make the American nation independent, we must furnish our own necessities, our own luxuries, principally. And why can we not? why should we not do it? Why should we go to France and England for cloths and silks, when at our domestic hearths we can make articles of the same material of such substantial beauty as these? (pointing to several before him.) It is individual and national prodigality to do so. Let us foster and uphold our own industry, and it will enrich individuals and the nation; but neglect that, and prefer the labor of foreigners, and both individually and nationally we become poor."

"I tender to the ladies and gentlemen here present my acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received and treated by them on this occasion; and I assure them that if spared in health, I not only expect to be present at their next fair, but also to mingle sociably with them at many succeeding fairs."

Mr. Clay having delivered this short and pertinent address in his peculiarly felicitous manner, resumed his seat amidst the plaudits of the assembled multitude. It seemed that every body was hearty in commending the appropriateness of his remarks, and the sound and wise maxims with which they were fraught.

WHIGS AND TORIES.

There are two strong and powerful parties, at this time, existing in the United States,—the one assuming to be Whigs, and the other pretending to be Democrats. Under this popular name, the latter has heretofore rallied, and, for the most part, been enabled to perpetrate the most gross and outrageous abuses upon the liberties and rights of man. Instead of endeavoring to keep the Government in the hands of the people, it has been the constant object of its leaders to wrest it from them, and consolidate all government and authority in the hands of aspiring politicians and reigning demagogues; and while they flatter the populace with their hypocritical babbling about the inherent rights of man, they are ever ready to sting them to death. They are for the supremacy of mobocrats to-day, and to-morrow perchance will entrench themselves behind the Constitution and laws of the land, just as circumstances seem to suit their

purposes or favor their designs; on this point they are strict constructionists, on another latitudinarians.

These self-styled Democrats are pleased to denigrate the Whig party as "British Whigs." We accept the adjective which they prefix. The Whig party in the United States are animated by the same feelings and actuated by the same laudable objects which moved the Whigs of Great Britain, in former days, to resist the aggressions of the Tories, and expose the corruptions which had crept into the administration of the government while in their hands;—it is the Whigs of the United States who, like the Whigs of England, demand a reform in the Government, a retrenchment of expenses, and an abridgement of official power. The Whig party and the Locofoco, Democratic, or whatever name our opponents may assume, stand in precisely the same relation to each other that the Whigs and Tories of Great Britain ever have. The Whigs are for protecting the people—the Locofocos are for protecting and consolidating the powers and prerogatives of the Government officials.

They may clothe themselves with the garb of Democrats, but it is like robbing the court of heaven of its livery to serve the devil in—they are Tories, whatever name they bear, and, like the ass in the lion's skin, show their ears! They are opposed to any abridgement of veto power, because they vainly expect to maintain a perpetual ascendancy. They are in favor of Free Trade with the British, because destitute of true American feeling. They unite with the Tories of Great Britain in denouncing the provisions of our present tariff, because it protects the labor of citizens of our own country from the withering blast of British pauper labor, and annihilates that prolific source of British influence.

English capitalists and high Tory politicians bear a deadly hostility to our present Whig tariff, (the salutary effects of which are now so apparent all over the country), and so do the Tories of the United States, who have avowed their determination, and assured the Tories of the aristocratic isle of their unceasing endeavors and untiring efforts to destroy it. At the head of these incendiaries stands Martin Van Buren. Concord Journal.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

In the coming contest for the Presidency, the question is to be decided upon the principles held and measures contended for by the Democratic Whigs or their political opponents.

The true issue of the contest is—Shall the laboring portion of our citizens, farmers, and mechanics, be protected by a wise discrimination in our revenue system, and the country rendered entirely independent, not merely in a political sense, but in every other respect; or shall we remain the commercial subjects of Great Britain.

If the Whigs succeed, and the Whig policy prevail, then will the United States become an independent republic—the industry and enterprise of its citizens will be encouraged and strengthened by the guardian hand and fostering care of Government—home markets and home manufactures will supersede the necessity of foreign markets and the purchase of foreign fabrics.

If the Locofoco party prevail, their policy will of course become, for the time being, that which must control the destinies of the country, with all its concurrent evils and the abominations of free trade and British monopoly, filling the country with fabrics of British manufacture, to the exclusion and suppression of our own, and perpetuating the commercial slavery and vassalage of the whole Union to the aristocracy of Great Britain.

It is a tariff, or no tariff—for the leading members of the Locofoco party (Mr. Van Buren in particular,) have over and over again declared themselves the advocates of free trade and direct taxation. There are other measures, to be sure, upon which the leading partisans of this republic differ: such as the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the establishment of an institution for the regulation and infusion of a sound circulating medium for currency, equivalent and convertible at all times into gold and silver, which shall serve to regulate the exchanges of the country—also, an abridgement of Executive authority, and restriction of the veto power—and various other important and salutary reforms; but all these are questions of secondary importance, considered with the main question at issue.

So far as the question of a National Bank is involved in the issue of the contest, every one, we suppose, understands that Mr. Clay is in favor of something of the kind—but it is not to be urged, nor can it be established, without reference to the will and wants of the people. If the country can without detriment dispense with such an institution, it will of course obviate the necessity of its creation. Mr. Clay has never urged the adoption of such a measure until a general conviction should be felt for its necessity. When the Sub-Treasury was under debate in 1836, he said in the Senate, "If a National Bank should be established, its stability and utility will depend upon the general conviction that is felt for its necessity. And until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the people, and clearly manifested by them, it would in my judgement be unwise even to propose a Bank." He also, the same year, moved as a substitute to a resolution of Senator Wright against a Bank of the United States, "That it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution." This was voted down by those sticklers for the will of the "dear people," falsely called Democrats—who thus resolved that the people should not rule! It is the game of the Locofocos to impress upon the minds of the people the idea that the main question to be settled in the coming contest is "Bank or no Bank;" but we do not believe there is a Whig in the whole Union who desires the existence of such an institution, if the fiscal affairs of the Government and the domestic exchanges of the country can be equally well and safely managed without it. But it is our firm conviction, that every succeeding year will demonstrate, more and more, the necessity of some institution which shall furnish a sound National Currency. Of the utility and propriety of adopting the other Whig measures, the country must, ere long, see the necessity and feel the importance. The operation of the present Whig tariff is diffusing throughout the whole Union such a renovating influence, that it must lead to a further experiment of Whig measures under the administration of HENRY CLAY in 1845.—New Hampshire Journal.

OUR PROSPECTS.

A glance at our capital in hand, our stock in trade may not be uninteresting. A brief examination of our strength will serve a two fold purpose; it will give additional vigor to the hearts and arms of those who never faltered, and ensure constancy and courage to those, who, in the darkness of our adversity, have felt like fainting by the way side, and giving up now and forever, the holy cause for which we have so long and so faithfully battled. Let us then see how stand our accounts. The business of the year is well nigh closed, and our balance sheets presents an exhibit, which must banish from the minds of the most skeptical, the slightest doubt of our final success.

We have then to commence our canvass of next year, a certain reliable strength, which may be depended upon with the utmost and undoubting confidence. We have for the Presidential campaign:

Georgia	-	-	10 votes.
Tennessee	-	-	13 "
Kentucky	-	-	12 "
Maryland	-	-	8 "
Vermont	-	-	6 "
Delaware	-	-	3 "
Rhode Island	-	-	4 "
Connecticut	-	-	6 "
New Jersey	-	-	7 "
Louisiana	-	-	6 "
North Carolina	-	-	13 "
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Here then are eleven States entitled to eighty-six electoral votes, every one of which is morally certain for Henry Clay! In this estimate we have not claimed a single State which any unprejudiced Locofoco will not readily grant us. We assume nothing which is not ours, and yet we start out with a positive and available capital of eighty-six electoral votes! Fifty-two more will secure Mr. Clay's election, and we should like to see the man that will tell us candidly we cannot get them! Where is Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Mississippi, to say nothing of Virginia; the ancient mother of States and Statesmen? Who dares say we will not carry three of these States, and thus secure the election of Harry of the West beyond a peradventure!

And now where are the States our numerous adversaries can claim? Van Buren will get New Hampshire certain; Calhoun is sure of South Carolina, and Col. Johnson can carry Arkansas! Where can either name another State, with, perhaps, the exception of Missouri and Alabama? one of which is for Van Buren, and the other said to be for Calhoun!

We ask our Whig friends to look at this state of things, cast all doubts to the winds, act like men, and the battle is ours.—N. O. Tropic.

"Of General Jackson's first Cabinet, all the members but two are living in obscurity, unknown to fame, though their names once filled the country with noise."—Indiana Courier.

The political history of our country for a few years past would furnish an edifying commentary on the instability of popularity. It would at least illustrate the truth of the sentiment of the good Vicar of Wakefield—that popular glory is a coquette; whose lovers must toil, suffer every inquietude, indulge every caprice, and perchance at last be jilted into the bargain. Swift, who believed that the head which grows giddy to-day with the roar of the million, is liable to be elevated on a pole to-morrow, was prone to suspect the merit which raised a shout. We are told that when Alexander VI. was entering a village near Rome, which had just been evacuated by the enemy, he saw the people pulling down his own figure from a gibbet; while others were knocking down the neighboring statue of a member of a rival family, with whom he was at war, to make room for the effigy of Alexander. Rather amused than elated by this adulation of his barefaced flatterers, the Emperor turning to Borgia, his son, facetiously remarked—"You see, my son, the small difference between a gibbet and a statue!"—Newark Advertiser.

SOUTHERN TONIC.—This preparation is offered to the public with feelings of delicacy, for in this age of quackery, the proprietors are well assured it is harassed by an enormous catalogue of stuffs for the cure of all maladies. The inventors of this valuable medicine, from a long residence at the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have come immediately in contact with all the diseases incident to that climate, and have been astonished at finding so great a proportion of invalids suffering from fever and ague. Having witnessed the want of success in the practice of the most skillful physicians, and the entire failure of the best precriptions put up by themselves, they were induced to try the Southern Tonic, a preparation which had long before suggested itself to them, and were gratified beyond their most sanguine hopes by its virtues.

This will be found a valuable alternative, as well as tonic, in most cases of general debility or weakness, and in cases of a torpid and inactive state of the digestive functions, this medicine will regulate the bowels, give tone to the stomach, and increase the appetite, and leave the patient in a comfortable state of health.

COSTER & COX,
Montgomery Alabama.
CHARLES STOTT,
Agent for the District.

nov 6—1m

HOVER'S BLACK INK.—The above ink is kept constantly on hand by R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, who is agent for the manufacturer, and will supply the trade at manufacturer's prices, wholesale and retail. This ink has acquired a celebrated character, and is in extensive use. The following certificates are from Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of the Patent Office, and Dr. F. Hall, late Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College of this city:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1843.
Mr. Joseph E. Hover: Sir: I have made use of your Black Ink sufficiently long to ascertain that it possesses all the desirable qualities which are necessary in the employment of steel pens more fully than any kind of ink that I had previously essayed, and I have got pretty well through the catalogue. I have not taken the trouble to test it chemically, as this has been already done by others whose certificates are as satisfactory to me as though the experiments had been made by myself.

THOMAS P. JONES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1843.

Mr. Joseph E. Hover: Sir: I have examined and used part of the specimens of ink which you left with me, and am prepared to speak favorably of them. Since I began to use metallic pens, I have never been able to obtain ink which would not more or less corrode, and speedily destroy them. Yours appears to be free from every corrosive ingredient. The marking ink possesses, in my opinion, all the qualities which are requisite to give to the article a very high character. Yours, respectfully,
nov 7 F. HALL

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Bridge Street Georgetown. Importer and Dealer in Cutlery, Stationery, Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., keeps constantly on hand, on the most favorable terms, the following articles—

CUTLERY.

Ivory knives and forks, in full sets, Ivory knives and forks, in dozens, buffalo and buck, in sets, and dozens, carvers and steels, bread knives, oyster knives, pocket and pen knives on cards, pocket and pen knives in dozens, erasers and desk knives, scissors of all qualities, razors of all qualities, German silver forks, best plated forks, German silver table spoons, German silver tea spoons.

STATIONERY.

Ruled and plain cap papers ruled and plain letter papers, full and half bound ledgers, full and half bound day books, steel pens, quills, blue and black inks, black sand, wafers, sealing wax, India rubber, port folios, inkstands of ebony, glass, cork, &c., drawing pencils, common lead pencils, fine and common crayons, miniature ivory, miniature cases, slates in wood and paper, blue and white bonnet boards, playing cards, visiting cards, penholders, paper knives, &c., indelible ink.

DRY GOODS.

Blue, black, and fancy cloths, cassimeres, cassinets, brown and bleached cottons, white cambrics, cotton, worsted, silk, and merino hose and half hose, silk shirts, merino shirts and drawers, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen tapes, corset laces, shoe ribbands, cotton cords, patent threads, cotton balls, spool cottons.

COMBS AND BRUSHES.

Tuck, side, nick, pocket, dressing, riding combs, hair, tooth, nail, comb, dusting, health, shaving, and shoe brushes.

FANCY GOODS.

Pins and needles, knitting pins, hooks and eyes, tailors' silk twist, Italian silk, hank cotton, fishing lines and hooks, knitted tapes, gum and improved gum suspenders, web and nett suspenders, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, spectacles, cups and balls, toy watches, yankee clocks, snuff boxes, pocket books, purses, percussion caps, dolls and doll heads, toy books and prints, travelling and fancy baskets, fancy boxes in great variety, chessmen, dominoes back gammon and chess boards, thermometers, storm glasses, Jews harps, carpenter's pencils, German silver thimbles, brass thimbles, tailors' thimbles, spool stands, glass boxes, fancy soaps, shaving boxes, shaving brushes, split whale bones, spittoons, marbles and alleys, tops, skates, razor hoes, razor strops, shaving glasses, watch guards, gilt, coat, and vest buttons, silk and mohair coat buttons, pearl, shirt, and vest buttons, bone and horn suspender and shirt buttons, bone and wood moulds, common jewelry, violins, violin bows, guitars, flutes and fife, accordions, harp strings, guitar strings, violin strings, looking glasses, looking glass plates, green and fancy window blinds, paper hangings, glass tumblers, glass mugs, glass lamps, shoe blacking, single and double barrel guns, steel and brass pistols, Havana, Spanish, and half Spanish cigars. With a variety of perfumery, &c.
nov 6—1m

SPECTACLES, &c.—The subscribers, Manufacturers of Mathematical, Optical, and Philosophical Instruments, (at the solicitation of their friends,) have added to their establishment the article of Spectacles, in every variety of forms, where glasses of the best quality, and correctly ground on optical principles, may be had to suit the sight of (nearly) all people; gold frames made to order, of any pattern, glasses fitted to old frames, and all work in the line done in the best manner; where may be had a great variety of Mathematical Drawing Instruments from \$2 to \$60, Engineers and Surveyors Instruments of a superior quality, Pocket and other Telescopes, superior Thermometers, in mahogany cases, for halls or parlors, Barometers, &c. Shortly will be published, in pamphlet form, with plates, an Essay on the Human Eye, showing its defects, and explaining the application of Optical Glasses, to its assistance, &c.
PATTEN & SON,
South side Pennsylvania avenue,
between 10th and 11th sts.
nov 6—1m

THE GOVERNMENTAL REGISTER, AND WASHINGTON DIRECTORY, by A. REINZEL. This compilation contains every thing of essential utility that is comprehended in the "Blue Book;" including the names of all householders in the city of Washington, and an original Official Directory, &c.
The trade abroad, or others, may be supplied by communicating with the compiler, or Jno. T. Towns, publisher, at the office of the Whig Standard.
nov 6—1m

THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, consisting of the most popular psalm and hymn tunes, anthems, sentences, chants, &c., old and new; together with many beautiful pieces, tunes and anthems, selected from the masses and other works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Pergolesi, Righini, Cherubini, and other distinguished composers, arranged and adapted to English words expressly for that work. Published under the direction of the Boston Academy of Music.

THE SOCIAL CHOIR, designed for a class book for the domestic circle, consisting of selections of music from the most distinguished authors, among which are the names of Haydn, Bellini, Rossini, C. M. von Weber, Auber, Boieldieu, and Mazzinghi, with several original pieces of music by the editor, and many beautiful extracts of poetry have been made from Mrs. Hemans, T. Moore, Sir Walter Scott, Dr. S. Gray, Jun., J. C. Pray, Jun., and others, in 2 volumes, price \$2 per set, single \$1.

THE GOSPEL HARMONIST, a collection of Sacred Music, consisting of tunes of all metres, and also sentences, anthems for a variety of occasions, chants, &c., being a selection from the best authors, with many original tunes and anthems composed expressly for the work by professors and amateurs of this country; to which is prefixed, a Familiar Introduction to the Art of Singing on the Pestalozzian System, designed for the aid of those who are entirely unacquainted with the science of music, by Thomas Whittemore.

CARMINI SACRA, or Boston Collection of Church Music; comprising the most popular psalm and hymn tunes in general use, by Lowell Mason. For sale at the book and stationery store of
R. FARNHAM,
nov 6 corner of 11th st. and Penn. av.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING FOR 1844.—Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, a Christmas and New Year's present for 1844, with eight handsome engravings.

THE LITTLE GIFT, for 1844, with engravings.
THE LITTLE KEPSAKE, for 1844, edited by Mrs. S. Colman, with engravings.

ST. NICHOLAS ANNUAL, for 1844, for little boys and girls, with engravings.
THE CHILD'S GEM, a holiday gift for 1844. The above just received, and for sale at the book-store of
R. FARNHAM,
nov 6 corner 11th st. and Penn. av.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The subscriber has just received a choice lot of Buckwheat Flour, which will be sold by the bag or pound; also a choice lot of "Moore's" Hams, at his Family Grocery Store, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank on 7th street.
nov 6—1w S. HOLMES.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.—The subscriber has just received from the North a large assortment of School Books. The best editions have been carefully selected and well bound, consisting of every kind of school book and other requisites that are used in the District and the surrounding country, and will be sold at unusually low prices.
R. FARNHAM,
nov 6 corner 11th street and Penn. av.

HAMS, &c.—S. HOLMES has just received a fresh supply of hams, middlings, and shoulders. Also a fine lot of dried beef. 7th street, nearly opposite Patriotic Bank.
nov 6—1w

IMPORTANT TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have just received from Messrs. Langhorn & Armistead, of Lynchburg, Va., a supply of their Best Natural James River Leaf Chewing Tobacco, put up expressly to my order, from the best inspection in the State of Virginia, and warranted superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this city. I have also just received from the same source, on consignment, a supply of tobacco of various qualities, which I am authorized to sell at manufacturers' prices. JAS. M. DORSETT,
Snuff, Tobacco, and Fancy store, Penn. av., No. 11, east of Gadsby's hotel.
nov 6

BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES!—The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes yet on hand, consisting of men's boots and booties, brogans and nullifiers, ladies' walking shoes, ties, and slippers, boys' boots, booties, and brogans, misses' boots, buskins, ties, and slippers; together with servants' and children's boots and shoes; which will be sold very low for cash. JOHN SEXSMITH,
nov 6 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, GLADES' BUTTER, HAMS, FLOUR, AND BUCKWHEAT.—The subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his customers, and the public generally, for past encouragement, and offers a complete assortment of Family Groceries of the best quality and perfectly fresh, having been purchased at the first establishments. He will be constantly receiving new goods, which, together with his present stock, will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.
JOHN SEXSMITH,
nov 6 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.



JUST RECEIVED, at BREVITT & JILLARD'S, Painters' Findings Establishment, and Depot for Artists' Materials, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets.

100 kegs of Lewis's pure white lead, portrait canvases, bristle and sable tools, miniature ivorys, mahogany and satin wood palettes, easels, sable and camel's hair lettering pencils, gold leaf, bronzes; palette, putty, and hacking knives; copal, japan, and mastic varnishes; Winslow, Mullica, Mercer, and French window glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 28 by 36, single and double thickness; varnish and paint brushes; graining tools; whitewash, scrub, and blacking brushes; leather and shoe varnishes, shoe blacking, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash.
nov 6—1m

WILL YOU ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY? Home-made Boots and Shoes cheap for cash, right on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street. JOHN MILLS, Ladies and Gentlemen's Fancy Boot and Shoemaker, is now prepared to furnish boots and shoes of all descriptions at the following extremely low prices, for cash:

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
Gaiter boots	\$3 00	Boots	
half gaiters 1 50	1 75	cork soled, sewed	\$9 00
satin slippers	1 50	Do. pegged	7 00
mor. walking shoes	1 25	opera boots	8 50
morocco buskins	1 37	dress do. sewed	7 00
Do. thin soled do.	1 12	Do. do. pegged	5 00
Do. slippers	1 00	bootees, sewed	3 00
sealskin buskins	1 25	Do. pegged	2 75
Do. ties	1 25	shoes, sewed	2 75
Do. slippers	1 25	dancing pumps	2 50

Misses and children's boots and shoes, youths' boots and shoes, and boots newly footed, in proportion.

To my customers it is needless to say anything in favor of my work; and all those who have not given it a trial, by calling as above, will be better able to judge for themselves. JOHN MILLS.

N. B. No additional charge for measured work, which will be executed with punctuality.
nov 6

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, &c., &c.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, as follows—
Cucumber, tomato, and walnut pickles
Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, Rio, and Java coffee
Young hyson, imperial, gunpowder, and pouchong
St. Cruz, Brazil, and Porto Rico sugar
Loaf, lump, crushed, and pulverized sugar
Salad oil, in pint and quart bottles
Fall and winter sperm oil
Mackerel, herring, and codfish
Baskets, brooms, and fancy pails
Mould, sperm, and adamantum candles
Macaroni, sal soda, salaratus, and starch
Also, family flour, buckwheat, and glade butter.
With many other articles, too numerous to mention.
TRAVERS & JACKSON,
nov 6—31 Penn. avenue, between 12th & 13th sts.

ATTENTION CORDWAINERS!—The subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers in the Shoe-finders line for past favors, begs leave to inform them that he is making weekly additions to his stock already on hand; and will constantly keep all articles in the line of journeymen in the cordwaining business, which he will sell at Baltimore prices.
H. G. RITTER,
nov 6 Penn. avenue, 4 doors west of 11th st.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.—H. G. RITTER, Pennsylvania Avenue, four doors west of 11th street, having enlarged his cigar and Tobacco establishment, and made extensive additions thereto, has now as complete and varied assortment as can be found in the District. He names in part—
Cigars—Regalia Britannia, Regalia Palmareal, Plantation, La Norma, (superior) Lavellabagora, or Leeshore, La Fru Colon, (very fine) Canones, (crown brand) Constantias, Cazadores, Principe, various brands, Havana, &c., &c.
Tobacco of various kinds, and of the finest quality, and the most approved snuffs in use, always on hand. Scarfatti and smoking tobacco of all kinds, pipes, snuff boxes, shaving requisites, brushes of all kinds, combs, with a variety of fancy articles too numerous to mention.

H. G. R. has also in store a large lot of cheap American cigars, of fine quality and flavor, from \$2 to \$12 per M, to which he invites the attention of shopkeepers and others, as he is determined to sell them at manufacturers' prices, and lower than they can be obtained elsewhere.

Persons in want of a good cigar or superior chewing tobacco, can always be accommodated on terms which cannot fail to please.
nov 6—1m

WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges cannot be too strongly recommended to public attention as a safe and effectual medicine for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. They are very serviceable in soreness and tightness of the breast, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, &c., and give almost immediate relief in troublesome sensation, tickling in the throat, which is so tormenting in this complaint.

They have been used very extensively in this city and other places, and have given universal satisfaction to all who have used them; price 25 cents per box. A large quantity just manufactured and for sale, with directions, at
GILMAN'S,
(late Todd's), Drug Store.
A liberal discount made to druggists and others dealing in the article.
nov 6—1m